

REMOVAL.

This office has been removed to the new Colwell-Sherwood Block, just north of Post Office, on La Salle St.

Current Events.

The Washington Star gives what purports to be the result of a conference by Speaker Carlisle with the President, recently, outlining the policy of the party in reference to the tariff and surplus revenue legislation of the coming session of Congress. "The plan being prepared," the Star says, "will conform with the tariff resolution of the last democratic platform, as it is construed by the President. It will abolish the tobacco tax, but leave the whisky tax where it is, and will make a large reduction in the customs duties on necessities of life, in accordance with the President's utterances upon the subject. The internal revenue feature is admitted as a compromise, and will be tolerated only in connection with a very positive reduction of customs. There will be acknowledgment of protection. It is likely that the reduction of the customs will be more sweeping than Mr. Randall would agree to, though it is hoped that the whole party can be induced to work together harmoniously." This bureau of statistics will be asked upon to show where reductions can be made.

A couple of decisions by the civil service commission have appeared this week. The first was in the case of complaint against the Chicago collector, Webster, a clerk in the custom house, was asked to resign and did so; but his case was taken up by the Chicago Civil Service League. Oberly and Lyman in their opinion condemn the collector in forcing him to resign; but the other member, Mr. Edgerton, holds that the charge was not sustained, and that with the collector's denial of partisan reasons, the investigation should have ended. This commissioner insists that the purpose of Webster in appealing to the league, and the league's purpose in taking up the case, was "to discredit a democratic administration," and he contends that the league and associations, "which are to often essentially political in their character and purpose, should concede to the President and his party some honesty of purpose."

The rule governing removals under the civil service law is consistently stated by Commissioner Oberly in a letter to the chairman of the Board of Examiners of the Cincinnati postoffice: Under the law removals can at any time be made for cause, and the power of removal is unrestricted except that a removal is illegal if made for either of the following causes:

1. Because a person in the service has refused to contribute to a political fund or for a political purpose.
2. Because a person has refused to render political service.
3. Because a person has refused to permit the appointing officer or any other person in the civil service to coerce his political action.

For any other cause any person in the civil service may be removed legally, and a person illegally removed for any of the causes named can not, under any provision of the civil service act, demand restoration. The provision for punishing officers making illegal removals is not very clear, and at best amounts to little; but the commissioner says that if an appointing officer were to violate the removal-including provisions in question, it may be safe to conclude that he would not be permitted to remain in office. No officer should be continued in the enforcement of a law any of the provisions of which he himself may have willfully violated.

The railway sensation of the week was the change in the affairs of the old Baltimore & Ohio road. It has been for a long time a disturbing influence among trunk lines, and has had a hand in several outside enterprises, many of which, as well as new extensions, have not paid. On Friday last it became known that it had been purchased by a syndicate of American and English capitalists who will furnish money to pay up its indebtedness. The road, then, will be run in the interest of the Pennsylvania and Reading roads; the sleeping cars will go to the Pullman Co., the telegraph to the Western Union, and the express has already passed into the hands of the U. S. Exp. Co.

Mr. Gladstone has declined an invitation to be present at the centennial celebration of the adoption of the American constitution, on the ground that his other engagements would have been glad to accept. He says: "So far as I can see, the whole residue of activity at my demand will be dedicated to the great work at home. I regard the Irish question as the most urgent and most full of promise of beneficial results to my country that I have ever been engaged in. I ought, perhaps, to add that, viewing the jealousy prevalent in England, it is doubtful whether they might not be stimulated were I to accept the distinction you offer me, which is not less signal than undeserved."

In New York "Labor day" (Monday) was a legal holiday, the exchanges, banks, courts, public offices, and many business houses being closed. Nearly all the trades organizations in the city took part in the parade, which numbered about 35,000 men. The day was also observed in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Detroit, Milwaukee, and most other places where many laborers are employed.

By the collision of two passenger trains—the fast mail following a regular passenger and running into the latter's sleeping car—near Creston, Iowa, Wednesday, an infant was killed, its mother fatally hurt, three others dangerously, and ten more or less seriously injured.

Five of the seven judges of the Illinois Supreme Court close their terms of service this year. They are Justices Mulvey, of the First district; Scholfield, of the Second; Scott, of the Third; Sheldon (chief justice), of the Sixth; and Magruder, of the Seventh. The full term of the judges is nine years.

Having secured \$700,000 of the \$8,000,000 required for the endowment of the Catholic university at Washington, the prelates having the enterprise in hand have adopted plans for the first building and appointed a building committee.

Cattle are declining at the Chicago stock yards, owing to poor demand and excessive receipts. Hogs were active and a shade higher.

Bishop Harris of New York, resident bishop of the M. E. church, died on Friday last at the age of 69 years. He was ordained in 1872. He made a fine record as a scholar and teacher, and in 1873-4 earned the title of "Missionary Bishop" by

his work in India, China, Japan, South America and Mexico.

The Governor of Illinois on Friday last appointed the following Board of Labor Commissioners, their residence counties being named: Charles H. Deane, Rock Island; W. S. Cherry, La Salle; David Ross, La Salle; Ethelbert Stewart, Macon, and P. S. Sullivan, Sangamon county. With the exception of W. S. Cherry, who succeeds A. W. Kirkland, resigned, all the members succeed themselves.

On Tuesday last the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois, after a lengthy examination into the case, found that H. W. Clendenin, one of the owners of the State Register of Springfield, and now postmaster of that city, was a party to the infamous state printing job, and adopted a resolution asking the federal authorities to investigate the matter and that if found guilty as alleged he be immediately removed from office as unfit to occupy an office of honor or trust under the administration.

THE G. A. R. AND POLITICS.

The G. A. R. Post No. 613, was organized at McHenry last Monday evening. And yet some soldier-hating friends of the President think that the organization is going into "disorderly conduct."

Isn't it about time that this howling about the "soldier-hating friends of the President" or the "soldier-hating democrats," for that means the same thing, was suppressed as a howling balance? There are no democrats, or friends of the President, who hate the soldiers; that is certain. Politically at the north the soldiers, as nearly every Republican and Democrat are nearly evenly divided, and that would mean that half the soldiers hate themselves; and among the ex-rebel soldiers of the south, most of whom are probably Democrats, there is no hatred cherished against the Union soldiers of the north. If such reunions between the two classes as the late one at Gettysburg and numerous other different parts of the country, are to be accepted as honest tests.

From the inception of the G. A. R. and its institution of Posts, Divisions, etc., its leaders and organs constantly and vehemently protested that the organization had no connection with politics and from all its deliberations and aims, party politics should be rigidly excluded. The order scrupulously maintained this position, and no suspicion that beneath its fair exterior a vicious partisan hate lay concealed, ever arose until the cotton-ragging brother Gen. Tuttle, and his companion Gen. Fairchild, lifted the curtain, so far as the Iowa division of the G. A. R. under their control was concerned, and manifested their hatred of President Cleveland by threatening him with insult and mob violence if he attended a proposed gathering of the G. A. R. at St. Louis. The incident brought out an instant protest from Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan and others in the highest esteem and authority among the soldiers, as well as largely from the Republican as well as the Democratic press. Why, said these, the President is by the choice of a majority and the unanimous consent of all the people, the head of the nation and ex-officio the commander-in-chief of its armies and navies. An insult to him is an insult to his office, and that is simply treason—as much treason as the mob violence organized against President Lincoln on his passage through Baltimore and an outbreak of which he only avoided by an adroit flank movement, or the treason that culminated in the tragedy of Ford's theatre.

Nevertheless the howl went on, and a second manipulation of its aim and effect exhibited itself a week ago at Wheeling, where (it may be under somewhat censurable provocation) another insult was offered to the President by the refusal of certain portions of a procession of soldiers to march under a banner upon which the name or a portrait of Cleveland had been inscribed.

The excuse offered for these insults to President is, that in the conscientious discharge of his duty, he vetoed some 60 out of over 400 special pension bills that were passed by Congress and presented to him for approval; and also that he vetoed the so-called permanent disabilities pension bill. No allowance is made in regard to the former, that at least nine-tenths of the 60 out of 400 bills covered gross and palpable mistakes, that should have been no more sanctioned by the President than any other attempt at bootlegging; and as to the latter—the disabilities pension bill—which proposed to give a pension to all soldiers who, no matter how long after the close of the war, should become so disabled as to be incapable for manual labor, the obvious objection was that so far as it applied to disabled soldiers who were incapable of self-support, they were already provided for by the various soldiers' homes established throughout the country, and as to others so disabled but well enough off to need no help from the government, it was degrading them to the rank of leeches on the government for help they did not need.

In the best view, while these, or any other official act of the President, may be rightfully alleged by the soldiers as reasons for not voting for his re-election, they are no more to be alleged against him as good cause for insult to himself and his high office, than any other act of the President conscientiously performed, no matter how innocent or meritorious.

But the truth of it is, that this howl against the President as the enemy of the soldiers, as well as the Forsaker flourish of the bloody shirt, is all in pursuance of a plan, and means simply to arouse the old war feeling in the interest of the policy of retaining the high protective tariff. The present excessive tariff exactions are very difficult to defend when the revenue is so dangerously redundant. In order to maintain it without exciting public indignation and protest the surplus must be reduced, and if that can be done by spending it in a way that would have a patriotic aspect, and which for that reason politicians would hesitate to oppose, the high protective tax

would be safe. Hence these tears. The soldier feeling is to be enlisted to secure the most liberal pension bills—even the Butler eccentricity to pension all soldiers, union and rebel, is not despised—anything to maintain a high protective tariff, thing to maintain a high protective tariff, and to enlist the G. A. R. as a potent machine to work in that plundering behalf.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OUTLOOK.

Henry Watterson is not an admirer of President Cleveland. On the contrary, he has not hesitated during the nearly three years of the administration to criticize the President and his policy in very plain terms. Nevertheless, Mr. Watterson, in his article on the above caption in the North American Review, is fair enough to concede that the President has some good points; and that while his administration has, in Mr. Watterson's opinion, "pleased nobody very much," it

"does strike a kind of general average, containing the policy of letting well enough alone, which falls in so aptly with the prevailing spirit of material progress and money-getting developed at the South as to have in a degree hardly less eager than the North; a spirit which has no time to quarrel about exploded theories, nor temper to listen to disturbing theories from humane agitators."

If the old saw is true that the best government is that which governs least,—good democratic doctrine,—Mr. Watterson's "faint praise" will not be looked upon by the majority of men as a very severe damnation. The administration of Mr. Cleveland thus far is certainly in happy opposition to that which would have had, had Mr. Blaine been raised to the place and continued the display of political pyrotechnics he let loose on assuming control of the state department, a spirit which in the presidential chair would not, with its distributing theories, have contributed to the "spirit of material progress" prevailing at both North and South since the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's term of office. Business men, and all Americans are business men, want stability. The democratic administration has given them that; and, because of that, as Mr. Watterson asks, "who that knows the state of the public mind shall say that the President is not stronger than when he took the oath of office?"

Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Watterson says, is lucky. The bad luck of Blaine in Buchanan's look, has "whipped over to Cleveland," and has stayed with him. Even his blunders have righted themselves, and shown his continued good luck; even the battle flag incident was lucky in having "prematurely" developed the hand (a true Kentucky snaffle) of his adversaries; "startling the country by the lurid spectre of a Red Republicanism it had not suspected, and warning the administration of a danger to be avoided. Indeed, according to Mr. Watterson, the whole administration has been on a "happy-go-lucky" policy. Granting that this is so, even Mr. Watterson admits that the President "has aroused a sense of fellow feeling never before existing between a chief magistrate and the far-away masses," and shown himself to be also a hard worker, and that, above all, he has those two highest qualities of a chief magistrate: unflinching integrity and robust common-sense. Much can be forgiven such a man, even by his critic.

In the opinion of the essayist, the democratic party holds the trump cards in the game for the succession next fall. The administration has appealed to the business interests of the country in a clean and direct manner; it controls the house of representatives, and is in a position to comply with the inexorable demand for a reduction of taxation and for a businesslike disposition of the surplus; and is possessed of a candidate who will be renominated without a contest.

On the other hand, the Republicans have but one candidate: Blaine, on whom "there appears to have fallen, with the genius and renown, also the fatality of Henry Clay;" their policy is unsettled and uncertain. Sherman talks one way in Tennessee and another in Illinois, while Foraker and his following flounder like those who have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Aside from the tariff there are agreed on no pending issue and are not entirely agreed as to that. Even were the tariff issue direct, it will not avail the Republicans, for though they may persist in naming the revenue reformers "free traders," yet the tariff bill that will be passed will embrace none of the radical features the republicans so glibly foretell and so gleefully anticipate.

There is one issue, however, on which the republicans may fairly be said to be agreed, and that is, that "in the folds of the 'bloody shirt' one more president is enwrapped." That issue, obsolete as it is, may be looked for as the "ordure of republicanism." It will be flaunted in the next session of congress and it will have its ensanguined shreds during the presidential canvass. It will take the special form of a pension bill more sweeping than that vetoed by the President and a failure of resolutions touching crimes alleged against the franchise in the South. Such a "job lot of obsolete partisan freaks and fancies" will never unite the North against the South; both sections have changed their views of each other as knowledge of each other has deepened and broadened with increased business intercourse; and the only chance of a split in the South on political questions will come through the elimination of sectional questions. When that day comes the solid South will break up. But it is too much to expect the republican party now to realize the truth, and seek in the South an honorable following, based on the logic of events and the economic necessities of the times.

As for the "side issues"—the mugwumps, the socialists and the prohibitionists, they

all, in Mr. Watterson's judgment, play into the democratic hand. The mugwumps supply a much needed press, while the democratic losses to the socialists will be fully offset by republican losses to the prohibitionists; so that the bookmaker would now offer his odds on the administration against the field; and at their best, the republicans can only hope to hold place in the race by a serious democratic defection in New York and Indiana, which as yet does not appear to be among the possibilities much less probabilities.

The new Organ Factory now erecting by the Western Cottage Organ Company in this city promises to be a building in which Ottawa can take a special pride. It will be one of the largest in the city—being 60 by 400 frontage; and when completed and filled with machinery will be a hive of busy operatives, bringing a working population and with that increase of wealth.

But more than that it marks the beginning of a new era in building construction, a change in building materials which in the future will give employment to hundreds of men in its manufacture. So that in giving \$20,000 to the Company Ottawa not only gains a valuable enterprise, but has laid the foundation for an even greater industry than that she gave her money to establish. Unwittingly she gave money to establish one industry, and thereby established a greater she never dreamed of.

This new building is being constructed of hollow smooth-glaze fire-clay blocks, laid in regular courses, the sills, caps, water-tables and belt courses of tile, and moulded in ornamental shape and variegated colors. The chimney will be similar to those at the Pioneer works, eight feet in diameter and 90 feet high, built of highly glazed clay blocks on the principle introduced by Mr. Johnson in his own chimneys. The building, therefore, is the beginning of a new system,—a new wave has been introduced to the world which will surely grow in popularity as its value becomes known and is proven by experience. That wave will be made here, its makers employing, say, half a dozen men where one is employed now, creating on the site of the old Starch Works (once a menace to the town of destruction by fire) a hive of busy workmen paid by money brought in from all over the West in pay for our days sent to them in manufactured form.

Senator Ingalls in the September Forum, in writing of female suffrage, insists that suffrage is not a right but a privilege conferred by the State upon certain citizens who are considered most likely to aid in the accomplishment of the object of the government. It is a privilege founded on social expediency. The grant of the right of suffrage to the negro was an expedient. The grant of the same right to women would also be an expedient. It is urged by some that if negroes have the right to vote it should not be withheld from women. Senator Ingalls denies this. The fifteenth amendment, he says, was a war measure. The negro was enfranchised by the States, not by Congress, and the "experiment of negro suffrage in the South under the constitutional amendments has been an absolute and unqualified failure." To give the vote to women would more than double the illiterate vote of the country, putting it above four millions. And, even apart from this, while "good women are better than the best men, and bad women are worse than the worst men, in politics the virtues of women would do more harm than their vices."

The remarkable decision of Mr. Justice Field of the U. S. Supreme Court, in San Francisco, last week, sustaining Stanford in the position taken by him of refusing to submit his books or those of the Cent. Pacific road to the Pacific Railway Commission, may have a more important effect than in its application to the case directly decided. If affirmed by the Court as a whole it would annul that section of the interstate law which provides that the commission shall have authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the act, and to that end to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents, and to invoke the aid of United States courts in compelling the same. The provision authorizing the courts to aid the commission by compelling attendance, etc., is substantially identical with that which has just been held void by Justice Field. It is difficult to see how one of these provisions can be supported if the other is finally declared void.

The Bureau county Tribune has opened its guns on Gov. Oglesby's expense account for executive mansion as paid by the state. It includes items of renovating pillows, repairing portrait, laundrying curtains, tableware, cooking utensils, repairing stove, toilet soap, table linen, coal, dry goods, chamols skin, etc., &c., to the tune of \$19,000 in two years. Uncle Dick must have been studying some of Milligan's jail expense accounts, prior to going into office this last trip.

Secretary Bayard has properly expressed the readiness of the American Department of State to receive and exchange views with any fisheries commission or committee accredited to this government by Great Britain. The attempt to misconstrue this readiness to meet the situation promptly, without waiting until Congress can take further action, is one of the most silly of recent reckless attacks on the administration.

The Chronicle of San Francisco says it takes the foundation of a big hotel, a carload of stakes to mark lots with, a street railway franchise, a flume and irrigation company, and an auction sale of loss to make a town in South California. A piece of land is also needed.

PHILIP C. WATTS.

Trip Across the Ocean.

We need not preface this article with a quotation from Scott or any other of the many poets, excellent or otherwise, who have be-rhymed the sentiment of love of one's native country; nor to quote the Latin author who said, in a lofty line, "O! dulces et decorum, pro patria mori, est!" which, dressed in our more rugged English garb, we recognize as, "It is sweet and patriotic to die for one's country," or words to that effect! But Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Watts, very worthy residents of South Ottawa, when they paid a visit to "Merrie England" recently, had no idea of dying for the "Ould Sod" of their nativity. They went back to that sea-girt isle "just for fun," and had lots of it, too, getting a taste of the perils that men undergo "who go down to sea in ships." Mr. and Mrs. Watts, accompanied by Mrs. Trade, of Grand Ridge, left Ottawa on the 6th of June last for Boston, where they arrived on the 9th, departed on the good steamer Cephalonia, of the Cunard line, 6,000 tons burden, carrying 400 passengers; and made time, according to Mr. Watts' memorandum of the ship's "log," as follows: 1st day, at noon, 237 miles; 2d, 239; 3d, 253; 4th, 305; 5th, 360; 6th, 328; 7th, 322; 8th, 319; 9th, 293; 10th, got to Liverpool at 4:30 p. m. And, strange as it may seem to us democratic republicans, they found, in a land of monarchists, a hotel bearing the name of Washington! and, though that is English of itself, yet it was so christened in respect to the distinguished gentleman who was "first in war," &c., in our republic. Still we can't help but infer that the English landlord, or lady, in adopting that essentially Yankee appellation for his tavern, had also caught the true Yankee inspiration of going for the almighty dollar in possession of Yankee customers. Our visitors remained over night, were nicely cared for, and departed next morning for Taunton, Barnstable and other points in the neighborhood of their respective old homes. They were at Barnstable, Mr. Watts' native town, on the 21st of June, when the people were celebrating the "Queen's Jubilee." The youngsters of the assemblage were gaily attired and made a big procession, and came from Mr. Watts' own neighborhood, yet not one of them did he know. Twenty-nine years' absence had made great changes in the people, but not much in the appearance of the country. The old houses looked a little more decayed, and now and then a tree was wanting, but the people, the old folks of his boyhood—where were they? The church yards can answer. The children with whom he had played when himself a child had become grown up and were married, and scattered everywhere.

VISITING AND SIGHT-SEEING.

But they found many families of their cousins, people of about their age, and were everywhere entertained with genuine English hospitality, made doubly kind and generous because of "The days of Auld Lang Syne." They visited the watering places, saw the sights of London, stopping with his cousin, Mrs. Butler, saw Westminster hall, the great bridge, the zoological gardens, wherein is every beast alive or dead known to science; saw the Royal Exchange, Westminster Abbey, Hyde Park, Albert Monument and Park, Rotten Row, (belied by its name, since it is composed of elegant buildings,) Regent's Park, Pall Mall, the British Museum, and other localities and objects made familiar to us by English literature. They spent several hours in the famous "Tower," saw the axe and block which ended the lives of Lady Jane Grey, Anne Boleyn, Charles I., and other celebrities; and gazed into the rooms where the infamous Jeffries drank himself to death, as a slower but equally sure mode of death than the axe and block, which would have otherwise been the means of his taking off. And they saw our Buffalo Bill, "who is making a fortune from the thousands of fools who daily and nightly fill his shows." They visited Crystal Palace, where they met Lawyer Trade, of Chicago, and his father. The old gentleman's wife had died when three days out from New York. Her body was taken to Liverpool and an embalmer sent for to London, and by this time has been deposited in the family vault in Chicago. One Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Watts went ten miles through the city to hear Spurgeon preach. His tabernacle is of mammoth proportions, with galleries like those of a theatre. There were fully 10,000 people present, and all could distinctly hear the great speaker. The whole congregation joined in the singing, and the effect was grand. Finally, on Saturday, Aug. 20th, they

SAILED FOR HOME.

on the steamer Umbria, 8,000 tons and 8,000 power engines, with 622 passengers. They left Liverpool at 4 o'clock a. m., arriving at Queenstown, Ireland, at 1:30 p. m., and started for New York, making time as follows: Monday, 439 miles; Tuesday, 458; Wednesday, 453; Thursday, 465; Friday, 453; Saturday, 318, arriving at Sandy Hook at 10 p. m. There was a splendid concert troupe on board, and also the Rev. Mr. Parker, the famous English divine, who comes to this country on a lecturing tour, and also to deliver an eulogy on Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Watts describes him as a wonderfully eloquent man, brimfull of jollity and kindness. He speedily became the universal favorite of the ship and the self-assumed leader of the concert troupe, being a very fine amateur vocalist. When in sight of New York harbor Mr. Watts suggested to him that the troupe sing "Hail Columbia, happy land." The reverend gentleman replied, "We will, with pleasure, Mr. Watts, if you will lead." Mr. W. played a bad cold and thus got out of the scrape. The company then sang "Old Hundred" in splendid style; and then took up a collection for the widows and orphans of old and poor sailors, to be equal-

ly divided between those of Liverpool and New York. The sum realized was \$250.

CYCLONES.

On Tuesday the ship passed through a small cyclone, and did little more damage than shaking up the passengers and ditto their dinners; but on the following Thursday they struck one of first class proportions, imported direct from Arizona. It lifted up the huge iron ship as though it were a toy; it tossed it about as a boy does a ball. It laid the vessel first on one side and then on the other; now it tipped the ship up on the bow, then stood it up on the stern, made it swim in this corner, then on that; yet the ship never let go of the water—it managed to touch the waves somewhere. The women moaned and groaned, and the men were driven to repentance and promised "never to do it again!" Mr. Parker says that the people were so scared that some of the passengers actually tried to pray. A New York banker, having forgotten the words of a prayer, was heard solemnly reciting the multiplication table! Mr. W. will forgive us if we have mentioned some things in this narrative which he omitted. But they got home, bringing pleasant memories of a most delightful trip, together with some presents. He brought from Queenstown a handsome "chamrule cane," which he desires to present to James McQuade, of this city; but we understand Mrs. W. desires to keep it in the family, on the ground that if home-rule is good for Ireland, why wouldn't it do in Ottawa? The joke is on Phil.

DEMIUS.

The Courts.

Supreme Court.

The September term of the Supreme Court opened on Tuesday afternoon. Present, Chief Justice Sheldon, and Justices Schofield, Mulvey and Magruder; absent, Justices Scott, Shope and Craig. As the famous anarchist cases will probably be decided at this term, there is much interest attracted toward the Honorable Court and its proceedings. Among the members of the bar from abroad, we noticed Hon. Leonard Sweet, Robert Rae, and George R. Daley.

A few motions were heard and entries made for half an hour, when court adjourned till Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

By Wednesday morning all the Judges had appeared, and, during the week, other leading attorneys, viz: James L. High, A. M. Pence, David Sheehan of Galena, Jno. N. Jewett, Henry G. Monroe, William J. Burgess, P. A. Bishop of Chicago.

On Friday morning a motion was entered by Mr. High, to enter an order for a man, damus against Mayor Roche, of Chicago, to compel him to execute certain deeds for property worth a vast sum, situate on Harrison street, covered in part by the depot of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. It is made to test and settle the title thereto.

Attorney General Hunt, of Springfield, caused the calling of the people's or criminal docket to be set for Thursday next.

Up to last evening, no decision had been announced in the anarchist cases.

Circuit Court.

New Cases—Anna A. Dolever vs Maria Haskins, bill to foreclose mortgage. Catharine Schurtz vs Christina Kratz, bill for partition. Patrick Cawley vs Maria Haskins, bill for foreclosure. Strawn vs Strawn, bill for partition. Mary E. Becker vs John Donahoe, assumpsit. Jacob Barsch vs P. W. Walther, bill of foreclosure. Mary L. Tallman vs Jay B. Tallman, separate maintenance. Town of Brookfield vs Patrick Donahoe, appeal.

County Court.

Abrams vs Jackson, continued by agreement. Heenan & Co. vs Decker, dismissed at plaintiff's costs. Shelton vs Commissioner of Highways, suit dismissed, costs paid. Kelly vs Langer, set for trial September 26, at 2 o'clock p. m. White vs Meagher, continued on motion of defendant. People vs Barran, defendant pleads guilty, fined \$5 and costs, to stand committed to jail till fine and costs are paid. People vs Green, State's Attorney enters nolle pro. People vs Thompson, State's Attorney enters nolle pro. People vs Berkenfield et al., stricken from the docket as to Frederick Derix and John Apple. People vs Johnson, stricken from the docket. People vs Green, State's Attorney enters nolle pro. People vs Goseyne, defendant pleads guilty as to the first twenty counts, and the State's Attorney enters nolle pro, as to a fine of \$20 on every count, or \$460 in all, and to be committed till fine and costs were paid. Strawn vs Walch, defendant called and defaulted, damages assessed at \$111.68. People vs Beardsley, verdict of, hot guilty.

Probate Court.

Petitions—Est of William W. Crampton, M. E. Crampton, administratrix, petition to withdraw a note deposited with the Court. Est of Joseph J. Johnson, R. E. Gatis, administrator, petition to sell real estate. Est of William Mitchell, Mitchell and Reed, administrators, petition of B. Murtough to be released as surety on bond.

Letters of Administration—Est of James Rasmussen, Anna Rasmussen petitioner. Est of Mary Carroll, Michael Carroll, petitioner. Est of Peter Peterson, Ann Peterson petitioner.

Reports of Accounts—Est of John Quoram, J. A. Quoram executor. Est of Moses M. Dege, Isaac Dege guardian. Est of William Moore, George Moore administrator. Est of Sarah H. Stratton, R. C. Hitt administrator. Final Settlement—Est of A. Zimmerman, Johanna Zimmerman administratrix.

In the Office.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Earnest Bauman and Anna Scheffer.
Martin Marsz and Barbara Donback.
William Roe and Lena Johnson.
James Barton and Annie Fletcher.
Frederick Johnson and Caroline Worstein.
Curt Oliver and Jennie Bonner.
Louis Mussel and Alvina Baker.
W. E. Crane and Mary F. Stevens.
J. Tramber and Charlotte Beisheim.
Carl Seckenger and Mary Beisheim.
Erick Erickson and Margaret Thorson.
Samuel B. Hawkes and Carrie Q. Chapel.
Charles P. Lightner and Ida Moore.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

E. H. Bailey to Lyston E. Howe, lot 1, blk 15, Streator, \$1,500.
Willert Pierce to Margaret Robinson, s 1 n 2 lot 13, in ne 1/4, sec 28, town 36, r 1, and s 1 w 1/4, ne 1/4, sec 31, town 33, r 1, \$3,200.
Margaret Heating to C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., s 1 of lot 4 and 5, blk 69, State's add to Ottawa, \$1,500.